

BIG BLONDE MAN STOLE HIS CHILD

Roy Smith, Seven Years Old,
Taken Away While Walk-
ing With a Companion.

MOTHER, AN ACTRESS, TRAVELING IN TEXAS

Mrs. W. A. Moore, of North
Twenty-first Street, a Grand-
parent, Has Cared for the
Youngster, and Will Use
Every Effort to Re-
cover Him.

SEIZED by a man who claims to be his father, and who, it is alleged, deserted his mother shortly after his birth, Roy Smith, seven years old, of No. 521 North Twenty-first Street, was kidnapped Monday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock, and since then the best laid schemes of detectives have failed to fathom his whereabouts or to locate the big blonde man who carried him away almost within sight of his grandmother, in whose care the child has remained since his mother went South, as a leading lady in a theatrical troupe.

Details of the disappearance of the child include statements from S. A. Allen, clerk in M. W. Meed's grocery store, in front of which the child was seized, that Howard Friar, five years old, who was with the little fellow at the time, and from Mrs. W. A. Moore, the grandmother, whose declaration is: "Should I have seen that villain about here I would have at once gathered my child to my arms and fled for safety."

Mrs. Grace L. Smith, mother of the child, is in Texas, and since leaving home, for the purpose of making a living for herself, she has kept constantly in communication with her mother.

Hiram H. Smith, the father, is described as having been a worthless fellow prior to the kidnapping of his family, and since he left her nothing has been heard of him, except a newspaper notice, which described him as dead. It is alleged that he inserted the notice for the purpose of deceiving his mother.

Wanted to Buy Clothes.
Howard Friar, five years old, who was with Roy when he was taken away, can give but few details of the kidnapping. He said that the stranger offered to buy some clothes for Roy, and asked him to come over on Broad Street. The little fellow could not remember anything else the man said.

"Mrs. A. H. Friar, mother of Howard, said: 'I noticed a nice-looking stranger hanging around the corner for some time. I didn't think anything else of him until he left the corner. Of course, I didn't think the boys were in danger.'"

"The next thing I knew Howard came in screaming that somebody had taken Roy away. I didn't suspect anything I would certainly have told Mrs. Moore about it."

Mrs. Friar seemed much distressed about the occurrence. Her further statement is that the stranger must have walked very fast, as she saw the boys had scarcely been away more than five minutes before Howard returned.

"I'm Your Papa."
Mr. S. A. Allen, clerk in Meed's grocery store, Twenty-first and Pleasant Streets, states that the boys stopped in front of the store. The stranger came across and stopped talking to Roy. He was talking to Roy, and asked: "Where's your papa?"

"My papa's dead," answered the boy.

"No, I'm your papa."
"I did not pay any further attention to the conversation, and was surprised to hear a minute or two later that the man had taken the child in his arms and hurried away down Pleasant Street in the direction of the Twenty-second Street crossing."

News of the kidnapping was conveyed to Mrs. W. A. Moore, and a few minutes later the grief-stricken grandparent was on the scene. She did not at first believe the statements of the boy, but when she saw a description of the thief had been given her she exclaimed: "That's Hiram. He's come back and stolen his child. He never bought him a rag of clothes or a mouthful to eat in his life."

The woman was taken back home screaming hysterically.

Hiram Smith's History.
Hiram H. Smith, father of the child, alleged to be the kidnapper, was married to Miss Grace L. Moore, of Danville, when she was about sixteen years old. The mother of the wife, Mrs. Moore, alleges that he at that time represented himself to be a private detective. "He was a Sunday school teacher," and told his daughter that he owned the house in which they were to live.

Smith always claimed to be from North Carolina, but I know he has many relatives around South Boston, Va. It was not long after he married my daughter that we learned that he had lied about the ownership of the house, which he belonged to his brother. We were over to Danville in the fall of this, and left Danville in the fall of this, and moved to Newport News. There Hiram expected to get a position in the shipyards. He got the position, but didn't work, and I was forced to open a boarding house to care for Grace and her two children. Our life there was miserable. About six years ago, seven months after Roy was born, we moved to Richmond, where Hiram said he could make good money.

His Career in Richmond.
"In Richmond we first lived on Blair Street. Hiram went from bad to worse, and I in order to get rid of him, rented a house, but he left us. I never heard of him, except through the papers, until he came this time to steal the child, whose mother is not here to give her personal care. God bless the child who is now safe."

THAW'S INSANITY

Judge Wants to Know if It Is Proposed to Raise Question in U. S. Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 1.—"Is it the purpose of these bankruptcy trustees to raise the question of Thaw's insanity in the United States Court?" asked Judge Buffington, who, with Judge Dallas and Grady, is hearing arguments in the case of Thaw's insanity. The question was asked in the hearing on the appeal to bring Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan Asylum to Pittsburgh to testify in bankruptcy proceedings. Formerly, the question of Thaw's insanity was in the hands of the Federal court at New York, where his insanity was found, and his removal to Pittsburgh, where his assistance is needed to properly marshal his estate, and that he did not know that Thaw's insanity was a question of law, and not of fact.

This question and answer proved to be the most interesting incident in the hearing. The question was asked in the hearing on the appeal to bring Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan Asylum to Pittsburgh to testify in bankruptcy proceedings.

The case was called late to-day, and Mr. Stone had hardly begun his argument when court adjourned until tomorrow.

Says Judge Reed.
Mr. Stone contended that Judge Young had been misled by a court of equal rank, while Judge Young was in Europe. The fact that Judge Archibald had been misled by a court of equal rank, while Judge Young was in Europe, was the question to be decided.

Judge Buffington wanted to know what Thaw could testify to if he attended the hearing. He said that he could testify to the fact that he had been misled by a court of equal rank, while Judge Young was in Europe.

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A TRANSACTION OF TRUSTED FRIENDS

So Does Takahira Character-
ize Notes of Japan and
United States

THEIR CONTENTS ARE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

Each Country Disclaims Aggres-
sive Tendencies, Favors Integrity
of China with Equal Com-
mercial Rights, and Pro-
poses "Understanding"
if It Be Threatened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—The notes exchanged between the United States and Japan, "declaring their policy in the Far East," which have been the subject of correspondence between Secretary of State Root and Ambassador Takahira for some months, were made public at the State Department to-night.

Accompanying the declaration are two letters, one from Mr. Takahira and one from Mr. Root, the former expressing the belief that a frank exchange of views on the existing situation of the two countries holding important outlying possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the two nations, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, and the latter declaring that "this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the government of the United States."

Each letter, including the declaration, is dated November 30th, the day on which the exchanges took place. The purpose of the five separate papers is to declare the policy of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

In explicit terms they are as follows:

1. It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

2. The policy of each, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendency, is directed to the maintenance of existing status quo in the region above mentioned, and to the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce in the Pacific Ocean.

3. They accordingly are firmly resolved to maintain the balance of power in the Pacific Ocean, and to oppose any aggressive tendency on the part of any nation in the Pacific Ocean.

4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all powers in China, and to oppose any aggressive tendency on the part of any nation in the Pacific Ocean.

5. It was something like a transaction between trusted friends, and the ambassador pointed out that the notes are not a trust or agreement.

Japan, he said, has entire confidence in the great moral strength of the United States government, and the latter fully trusts in the strong, good faith of the Japanese government, as has been amply proved by past experience. It is sincerely to be hoped that the people of each country will have the same confidence as their own government in respect to the declaration of the other, and in looking to the future of the Pacific Ocean, and to the maintenance of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce in the Pacific Ocean.

The substance of the declaration was the great moral strength of the United States government, and the latter fully trusts in the strong, good faith of the Japanese government, as has been amply proved by past experience. It is sincerely to be hoped that the people of each country will have the same confidence as their own government in respect to the declaration of the other, and in looking to the future of the Pacific Ocean, and to the maintenance of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce in the Pacific Ocean.

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WILL ATTACK JACMEL

Battle Deferred Several Days, but Government Cause Seems Lost.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, December 1.—The expected battle between the revolutionists and the troops of the government, which are entrenched a few miles outside the city, is likely to be deferred for several days. General Antoine Simon, the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces, has decided to attack the city, which lies thirty miles to the southwest of this city, before resuming his march on Port-Au-Prince.

It is believed, however, that the situation, so far as the government is concerned, is lost. Louis Borno, the Minister of State, has demanded the resignation and has taken refuge in the German legation, and there now remain in office only three of the Cabinet ministers. The government has resigned with the exception of General Celestin Cyrillique, who, after his recent defeat at the hands of the insurgents, is believed to have fled to Belgium in one of the foreign consulates.

To Foreign Successor.
It is local rumor that the intention of the President in calling an extraordinary session of the Chambers is to have them name his successor, but there is doubt that a victory could be secured because of the absence of the great majority of the Deputies and Senators of the Department of the South.

The three divisions of the government, stationed at the cross-roads outside the city, have been defeated by numerous desertions. While every effort has been made to hold the troops together, the government soldiers have taken the first opportunity to slip away. Some of these undoubtedly will join the insurgent army.

General Simon, who entered Port-Au-Prince probably without striking a blow if President Nord Alexis takes his departure from the city before the arrival of the army.

The arrival of the American cruiser Des Moines this morning has given added assurance to the foreign residents.

Will Not Quit Struggle.
The President has angrily resisted the counsel of the revolutionists which have been made to him to give up the struggle. He has refused to do so, and he has threatened to attack the city, to blow up the palace.

It is believed that there will be an uprising against the government in Port-Au-Prince just as soon as General Simon reaches the cross-roads with his army. The revolutionists are now held in subjection and almost terrorized by the reputation of General Lecomte.

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SEEKS TO SOLVE STANDARD PUZZLE

Government Fails to Find
Ownership of Its Alleged
Subsidiary Companies.

ARCHBOLD SUBJECTED TO SEVERE GRILLING

He Is Unable to Throw Light on
Situation, Nor Can He Tell of
\$2,700,000 Loan to McDon-
ald—No Progress Toward
Problem's
Solution.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Seeking to unravel the puzzling ownership of the Security Oil Company of Texas, and other oil companies which the government charges are controlled by the Standard Oil Company, Frank B. Kellogg, Federal counsel in the United States suit to dissolve the so-called oil trust, subjected John D. Archbold to a grilling cross-examination to-day.

Mr. Kellogg also sought information regarding certain mysterious loans of \$2,700,000 made to James McDonald by the Anglo-American Company, a Standard subsidiary, but Mr. Archbold, a director of the Anglo-American Company, was unable to throw any light on the question.

For over a year the government's counsel has been trying to obtain information regarding these McDonald loans, but has failed. The government alleged that the loans were made to enable the Standard to secretly purchase the Manhattan Oil Company, of Ohio.

Mr. Archbold said that he and Henry H. Rogers resigned as directors of the Anglo-American Company shortly after their election a year ago. The vice-president of the Standard denied that the resignations were brought about by the present government proceedings.

No Purchase for "Dismantling."
Mr. Archbold was closely questioned about many pipe lines and refineries which had been purchased by the Standard. He denied that the refineries had been bought that they might be dismantled, thereby removing competition. They were secured, Mr. Archbold said, to succeed to their value as a business.

He was a "leading" official of the Standard, Mr. Archbold said he was "active."

"Do you know anything about the General Industrial Development Syndicate, Limited, of London?" asked Frank B. Kellogg.

"I have heard of it since these hearings began."

"It is controlled directly or indirectly by the Standard?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Don't you know that a local Industrial Syndicate Company purchased the Manhattan Oil Company of Ohio?"

"No, I do not."

Mr. Archbold was asked if it was not true that the Standard had purchased the tank cars, refineries and pipe lines of the Manhattan from the London Coking Company, of Chicago. A contract for the purchase was made, Mr. Archbold said, that Anthony N. Brady had told him that he purchased the Manhattan Oil Company.

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RENEW HOPELESS TASK

Citizens' Wife, Request to Divert
Channel of Arkansas River.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., December 1.—Flood conditions in this part of the State continue to improve, and the Arkansas, Cache and Verdell rivers were falling steadily to-day. So far two deaths have been reported. The dead are: John Sullivan, a section foreman, drowned in Black Bear Creek, near Red Rock yesterday; body recovered. A. J. Whitney, secretary and treasurer of the Verdell Oil Mill, drowned in Guthrie, drowned while leaving the mill on a raft Sunday night; body not recovered.

As a result of a washout early to-day, which caused a break in the natural gas main supplying Oklahoma City and Guthrie, both cities are out of fuel and practically all the factories are closed.

Keeping Up the Struggle.
PINE BLUFF, ARK., December 1.—Following an all-night struggle against the encroachments of the Arkansas River, citizens of Pine Bluff renewed the apparently hopeless struggle to-day. The fate of property aggregating probably \$5,000,000 in the balance. Citizens are pressing toward the service are hurrying willow and pine branches to the river where hundreds of men are working hard weaving mats and pushing these into the river, hoping to form a temporary barrier against the flood.

A section of land north of the courthouse walls, ten feet wide and high, has been cut off by the river. The kitchen of the residence of C. G. Brockway slid into the river late last night.

The entire river front is cracked and unsafe for pedestrians.

Citizens of Pine Bluff late to-day wired President Roosevelt to intercede in behalf of this city to get permission from the Secretary of War to divert the channel of the Arkansas River here.

Can Take No Action.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1.—That it will be impossible for the Federal government to take any definite action permitting the diversion of the Arkansas River in time to affect the present flood conditions was the belief expressed at the War Department to-day.